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the development of Christian asceticism, and utterly ignores the prevailing tendency in theological thought and philosophic teaching outside as well as inside the Church. On page 39 we read: "The establishment of Christian festivals on the same dates as pagan ones, and with analogous ceremonies, made it easy for the populace to pass over to the new faith without the loss of the pomp and circumstance and play that were so necessary to these materialists, however reformed." This confusion of popular festival and liturgical observance is very common, but it is based on an utter misconception of the character and history of the Christian liturgy, which was such a potent factor in determining some lines of artistic effort.

The author's expressed hope that the book "may serve in the classroom" would be more certain of realization had he provided it with a good bibliography, or with adequate references. The work contains much food for discussion, and it would be satisfactory at times to know where some of its views are stated more in detail, and on what foundations they rest. Taken as a whole, however, the work is an excellent and painstaking presentation of an interesting subject.

La Campagna Romana, Antica, Medioevale e Moderna. By GIUSEPPE TOMASSETTI. Volume II. *Via Appia, Ardeatina ed Aurelia.* (Rome: Ermanno Loescher and Company. 1910. Pp. xi, 562.)

WITH this second volume¹ begins the principal part of this monumental work, that is, the history and description of every part of the Campagna. The division is geographical, and the itinerary of the author follows the line of each of the great roads that stretch out in all directions from Rome. The first three in alphabetical order, Appia, Ardeatina, and Aurelia, are contained in the present volume, four-fifths of its space being devoted to the Appia, which was not only the most famous and interesting in antiquity of the *viae* that crossed the plains of Latium, but also the most important in medieval and modern times on account of the towns situated on its line, such as Albano, Genzano, Velletri, and Anzio.

The method adopted is to give first a brief historical notice of the road itself, with a description of its course and monuments within the city of Rome. This is apt to be done in a somewhat perfunctory and not very satisfactory way, and the author's knowledge of the topography of the city leaves somewhat to be desired, as is illustrated by his acceptance of Canina's theory of the location of the Porta Fontinalis. After this introductory matter, each site on the road or in its immediate vicinity is taken up in order. In the case of the more important places a bibliography is given of all works dealing expressly with the site in question, omitting general works that treat of others as well. This is followed by a résumé of the history of the place in antiquity if it dates back so far, information as to the character and publication of its

¹ For a notice of vol. I. see this REVIEW, XV. 831.

inscriptions, and an enumeration of the most important works of art that have been found in the vicinity. This section is generally only introductory to the history of the site in medieval and modern times. Here the author gives an abstract in chronological order of the information that he has collected from earlier publications and from his own researches in state, family, and municipal archives, as well as from investigations on the spot. This matter is accompanied by comments and is followed by a description of the medieval monuments that still exist. What we have, therefore, in the case of the principal towns, is a series of virtual monographs of considerable extent, forty pages, for instance, being devoted to Albano.

The amount of labor involved in this research has been very great, and the extent and variety of the material that has been investigated may be illustrated by the first abstract concerning Velletri, which is found in a letter written in 496 A. D. by Pope Gelasius I. to the Bishop of Velletri, with reference to a runaway slave who had taken refuge in the church of S. Clemente in Rome. The work has been done with great care and patience, and the result is in most cases eminently satisfactory. Now and then one might wish that the sifting had been a little more careful and that some extraneous matter like the full description of the contest between Milo and Clodius, or the panegyric pronounced upon a certain worthy matron of Cività Lavinia, of the eighteenth century, had been omitted. Exception might also be taken to identifications like that of Osteriaccia with the inn where Horace spent the first night out from Rome on his famous journey to Brundisium, but in general full meed of praise is to be ungrudgingly bestowed upon the veteran scholar who has done more than any one else to interpret the Campagna to those who would read its meaning.

When the third volume of this book is published, and the remaining parts of Ashby's notable studies on the Classical Topography of the Campagna in the *Papers of the British School in Rome*, we shall have a historical description of this region more complete and comprehensive than exists for any other.

SAMUEL BALL PLATNER.

BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Regesta Pontificum Romanorum. Iubente Regia Societate Gottingensi congressit PAULUS FRIDOLINUS KEHR. Tomus I. *Italia Pontificia sive Repertorium Privilegiorum et Litterarum a Romanis Pontificibus ante annum MCLXXXVIII Italiae Ecclesiis, Monasteriis, Civitatibus, Singulisque Personis Concessorum.* Volume III. *Etruria.* (Berlin: Weidmann. 1908. Pp. lii, 492.)

THE character and purpose of this new edition of the letters and privileges of the Roman pontiffs and the manner in which it differs in order and arrangement from the edition of Jaffé have been fully de-